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LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—January 31, 1919.

A LITERARY HUMBUG.
LEAGUE TO ENFORCE PEACE.
WHY TELEGRAPHERS PROTEST.
CONFUSION IN IRON TRADES.
THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR



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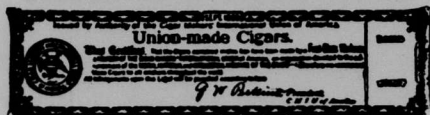
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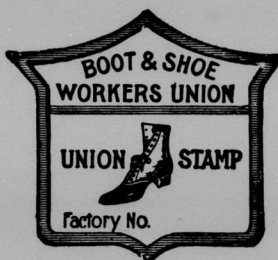
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All shoes without the UNION STAMP
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A Literary Humbug

George Bernard Shaw, England's literary Barnum, is exhibiting a story or insinuation in the Hearst press that Britain could have prevented the outbreak of the world war in 1914, if her statesmen had served notice on Germany that Britain would fight her if she attacked France. That is pure bunkum. He might as well say that Woodrow Wilson could have averted the war if he had served notice on the German war lord that America would fight him if he violated the laws of civilized warfare. The reading public soon forgets the commonest facts of world history, but time cannot yet have effaced from public memory the knowledge that in 1914, and for years before, there existed two opposing groups of powers in Europe, created just for such emergencies, to come to the rescue of any nation attacked by one or more of the opposing group. Even little children knew that if Germany attacked France, England was in honor bound to help France. It is monstrous to say or imagine that any other course was open to honorable statesmanship.

We hold no brief for Great Britain or her statesmen, and in truth our sentiments toward her and her officials tend in the other direction, but Shaw has always impressed us as one who occupies in the literary world a position very similar to that of a monkey in a zoo—he attracts the crowd by his peculiar and unusual tactics, all the while grabbing the peanuts that are handed to him by the amused observers.

He says with considerable self-admiration that he proposed to Sir Edward Grey and other English statesmen that the course to pursue in the interest of continued peace, was to serve notice on Germany on the one hand and France and Russia on the other that Britain would fight either side starting a war, and considers that such a warning would have averted the war. Bernard Shaw, however, omits to analyze the other and more complex elements of the situation, the relations of Austria and the Balkan states toward the great powers in question. As the case actually turned out, it was Austria, which, with the connivance of Potsdam, attacked Serbia by its ultimatum and started the world war. If he had followed the facts of the case that far, would he still have advised that thereafter it was the duty of Britain to side with Germany? How would such an attitude have pleased the people of Great Britain who so heartily ranged their sympathies against Germany the moment war was declared?

Even Shaw admits that in the prosecution of the war his sympathies were with England and against Germany. Still this literary freak would advise English statesmen to adopt a foreign policy contrary to the sentiments and interests of their people. It is ridiculous to say that English statesmen could have honorably acted differently than they did, unless we imagine that there is a sanctity hedging the utterances of those pretending to possess literary genius. They need not be either accurate in their statements of facts or logical in their deductions. It is sufficient for their reputations that they are able to cater to the tastes of those nursing dissatisfaction or conceit. If the reader nurses a grudge against Britain on general principles or on account of some personal interest, it may be comforting to the spirit to read the immature but unusual thoughts of men of alleged literary re-

nown, earned in other fields than in the matter at hand, seeking to convince you, in harmony with your likes, that English statesmen did commit some sort of crime or treachery to your grudge, by their failure to follow the advice of George Bernard Shaw, warning the Kaiser that if he started a war England would fight him. It is equally absurd to say or imagine that a power that for forty years had prepared itself for eventualities, studied war as war never before was studied, and taken the affairs of all the nations under its scrutiny, was taken unawares, and betrayed by English statesmanship.

Germany made no secret of her preparations or that she would contest the dominion over the seas with England, and make every nation subservient to her interests. Yet Shaw in his efforts to be sensational, abuses English statesmen for seeking to defend their country. Shaw says they took a mean advantage of the Kaiser, and did not let him finish off France and Russia before he tackled Britain. If the world knows anything of Germany's preparations for a world-wide war, it may be forgiven for suspecting that Germany chose its own time with the greatest deliberation, when she thought the moment most favorable for realization of her plans.

That Germany lost is not due to the treachery of English statesmen, for they had no such agreements with Germany as George Bernard Shaw advised them to make, but Germany lost at the hands of providence, for her violation of the fundamental principles of faith and justice. For this world, with all its imperfections, all its lack of unity and brotherhood, is still governed by principles of truth and justice. No ambitions for political power, wealth or fame, are able to achieve permanent success unless founded upon the eternal promptings of the human conscience. All else is dross, and is bound to fail, no matter how temporarily successful or promising may be the imaginations and astuteness of its votaries.

EDUCATION AND EFFICIENCY.

By Elizabeth Harrison.

The Federation of Labor has put itself on record as declaring that it considers that national efficiency rests upon thorough education. This is the conviction of the men who are not accused of visionary, unpractical views of life; for they have not been drawn into the wild vagaries of pacifism or of anarchy, but have faced the common necessities of everyday life squarely, honestly and intelligently. They are the "plain people" whom President Lincoln trusted to keep democracy safe; and today, our great President is apparently depending much upon their help.

They can do, and I hope will do, much more in seeing to it that their little children shall have the same advantages all over the country that are now granted to the favored localities where kindergartens have become a part of the public school system.

MACHINISTS' STRIKE SETTLED.

The strike of 100 machinists at the Main Street Iron Works has been called off and the men are now at work. The strikers have been out for about three weeks. The cause of the trouble is said to have been in the alleged discrimination on the part of the company in relation to the discharge or transfer of a foreman.

EMPLOYEES ASK INCREASE.

The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill which has passed the House with an amendment providing a flat increase in salary for government employees, amounting to \$240 per year, will be taken up at once by the Appropriations Committee of the Senate, it is understood. As the \$240 amendment is a compromise between the dollar-a-day increase asked for by the Federation and the \$120 per year recommended by the House Appropriations Committee, the Federation has asked for a hearing before the Senate Appropriations Committee and will endeavor to have the bill amended there to carry the desired increase of a dollar-a-day or \$360 per year.

Representatives of the organized employees express gratification over the recognition of their claims as indicated in the compromise voted by the House, but \$240 is not enough, they contend, to meet the increased cost of living, nor is it comparable to the increases granted to other workers since the period of high prices began. The average wage increase in the United States, they point out, rising with the increased cost of living has been 39 per cent, while to Government workers Congress has granted relief which amounts to an average of scarcely 10 per cent.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Approximately four million officers and men of the Army and Navy are now insured with the United States Government for a grand total of almost thirty-seven billion dollars, says Secretary McAdoo.

You owe it to yourself and to your family to hold on to Uncle Sam's insurance. It is the strongest, safest, cheapest insurance ever written.

For your protection Uncle Sam has established the greatest life insurance company in the world—a company as mighty, as generous, and as democratic as the United States Government itself. Just as Uncle Sam protected you and your loved ones during the war, so he stands ready to continue this protection through the days of readjustment and peace.

The privilege of continuing your Government insurance is a valuable right given to you as part of the compensation for your heroic and triumphant services. If you permit the insurance to lapse, you lose that right, and you will never be able to regain it. But if you keep up your present insurance—by the regular payment of the premiums—you will be able to change it into a standard Government policy without medical examination. Meantime you can keep up your present insurance at substantially the same low rate. The Government will write ordinary life insurance, twenty-payment life, endowment maturing at age 62, and other usual forms of insurance. This will be Government insurance.

The United States Government—through the Bureau of War Risk Insurance of the Treasury Department—will safeguard you and your loved ones with the spirit and purpose of a Republic grateful to its gallant defenders. To avail yourself of this protection, you must keep up your present insurance. Carry back with you to civil life, as an aid and an asset, the continued insurance protection of the United States Government.

Hold on to Uncle Sam's insurance.

LEAGUE TO ENFORCE PEACE.

Labor is to have a prominent part in the series of nine sectional congresses to be held by the League to Enforce Peace in various industrial centers of the United States during February.

Frank P. Walsh, former joint chairman of the National War Labor Board and also former chairman of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, who is generally regarded as America's foremost publicist and governmental official and whose duties have brought him in closest contact with labor matters, will be among the speakers who will be heard at each of the sectional congresses.

At the Buffalo convention the American Federation of Labor, interallied covenants to secure the peace of the world and to bring about essential social and economic justice in every country were endorsed. The Federation's stand on the matter was given in the resolution of endorsement as follows:

The Buffalo (1917) convention declared that the following essential fundamental principles must underlie any peace treaty acceptable to them:

(1) A League of the free peoples of the world in a common covenant for genuine and practical cooperation to secure justice and therefore peace in relations between nations.

(2) No political or economic restrictions meant to benefit some nations and to cripple or embarrass others.

(3) No indemnities or reprisals based upon vindictive purposes or deliberate desire to injure, but to right manifest wrongs.

(4) Recognition of the rights of small nations and of the principle "No people must be forced under sovereignty under which it does not wish to live."

(5) No territorial changes or adjustment of power except in furtherance of the welfare of the peoples affected and in furtherance of world peace.

Eight widely-known men and women have consented to speak at each sectional congress. In addition to Mr. Walsh, other labor speakers will be heard. These will be selected from among officers of local and state unions. Other than Mr. Walsh, the speakers making the country-wide trip will be William H. Taft, former President of the United States and President of the League; Edward A. Filene, the Boston merchant noted for social and philanthropical activity; Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, President of Harvard University; Mrs. Philip North Moore, of St. Louis, President of the National Council of Women; James W. Gerard, former American Ambassador to Germany; Henry van Dyke, former American Minister to the Netherlands; and George Grafton Wilson, of Harvard University, reputed to be the best posted American authority on international law.

The first congress will be held in New York City, February 5 and 6. Mr. Taft will preside at all meetings. The dates for the remaining congresses and the places at which they are to be held are: Boston, February 7 and 8; Chicago, February 20 and 21; Minneapolis, February 12 and 13; Portland, February 16 and 17; San Francisco, February 19 and 20; Salt Lake City, February 21 and 22; St. Louis, February 25 and 26; and Atlanta, Ga., February 28 and March 1.

Five delegates have been appointed by each of the central councils in the various cities and states. Other delegates to the congresses have been named by organizations interested in agriculture, commerce and business, the church, and by societies representing women. The governor of nearly every state has named delegates representing statesmanship.

When it comes to winning a battle or a woman, a wise fool sometimes rushes in and wins while a fool angel is preparing to tread.

WHY TELEGRAPHERS PROTEST.

The organized commercial telegraphers of the United States are bitterly protesting against their treatment by the U. S. Telegraph and Telephone Administration. Some of the reasons for their protest are:

Mr. Burleson has not kept his word.

He promised reinstatement for all locked out workers and this promise has not been kept.

He ordered the telegraph and telephone companies to cease discriminating against union workers but has not enforced these orders where they would benefit the workers.

Upon the recommendation of Newcom Carlton, President of the Western Union, Mr. Burleson established a minimum wage of \$2.69 per day for Morse, \$2.12 per day for Automatic telegraphers, \$1.93 per day for clerks with other minimum rates equally low. After fixing the revenue of the companies, he awarded an increase in pay ranging from 20 per cent to zero over pre-war wages.

Sunday overtime rates were reduced from time and one-half to pro rata. No wage standards were established, no working rules have been put into effect. Those who have always kept the telegraph workers in a state of subjection are now closest to the wire board and are still in the saddle.

The employers who defied the government during the war are among Mr. Burleson's closest advisers.

We are contending for reinstatement for our fellow workers, a decent wage, proper working conditions, the stoppage of discrimination and the principle of collective bargaining. The American Federation of Labor reconstructive program offers the solution to some of our problems and a solution must be found. Furthermore, something must be done to induce Mr. Burleson to keep his word.

OIL WORKERS PROGRESSING.

President R. E. Evans of the International Association of Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America, states that the International headquarters which have recently been established in the Texas State Bank Building in Fort Worth, after many difficulties, are now in working order. An aggressive campaign is being inaugurated for new members, and there are many thousands of potential members in the mid-continent field, as all men who work in and around the oil fields, gas wells and refineries are eligible to membership.

Organizers are now being placed in the field as fast as suitable men can be obtained. First Vice-President R. L. Scott, assisted by Organizer C. O. Young of the American Federation of Labor, is in charge of the work in California.

Second Vice-President John Sheehan of Drumright, Oklahoma, is busy lining up the boys in that great state.

W. C. Wilson of Los Angeles, Cal., is now in charge of the coastal fields, with headquarters at Houston, Texas, while Grant G. Jacobs of Coalinga, Cal., has taken charge of the fields in Louisiana, with headquarters in Vivian.

A. T. Gunn, who is a live wire from Goose Creek, has been sent to the Ranger Fields in West Texas, and great things are expected from that section. Other fields will be covered soon. The "Oil Workers" is the youngest organization chartered as an International by the American Federation of Labor and is receiving great assistance from the parent body and also from representatives of other Internationals.

Patronize those who patronize you is a good rule to follow. Those who advertise in the "Labor Clarion" patronize you. Deal with them and tell them why.

ELECTRICIANS GAIN.

Fort Worth Texas.—Contractors refused the demand of their electrical workers that wages be increased from \$6 to \$7 a day. The men suspended work and the employers offered \$6.50 a day. The workers offered an amendment that the matter be referred to arbitration and the bosses agreed. They are now paying the \$7 a day.



This is a workingman's store—selling Furniture that will stand hard wear—at the Lowest Prices—on most liberal Credit terms.

We Allow \$5.00

for old stoves in exchange for New Union-Made Buck Stoves.

W. D. Fennimore J. W. Davis A. R. Fennimore

California Optical Co.

Makers of Good Glasses

Prices Always Reasonable Eyes Tested Satisfaction Guaranteed

2508 Mission Street - - - San Francisco
181 Post Street - - - }
1221 Broadway - - - Oakland

We Give Mission Street Merchants Coupons

S. N. WOOD & Co

MARKET & FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

**UNION MADE CLOTHES
FOR UNION MEN**

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade

**CAN'T BUST 'EM
OVERALLS & PANTS**

UNION MADE
ARGONAUT SHIRTS

Herman's Hats

UNION MADE

2396 Mission Street at Twentieth

CONFUSION IN IRON TRADES.

Sentiment among the Iron Trades Council unions seems to have been rapidly fluctuating during the past week. One day indications would point to the probability of a strike in the outside shops, that is the shops not engaged in Government work and consequently not definitely bound to abide by the Macy award, while the next day a complete change would appear to have been brought about and a strike seem to be out of the question. Thus things drifted during the entire week. As we go to press it is generally conceded that the unions of the Council will accept the compromise offer made by the employers at the meeting of the Iron Trades Council called for this evening. The compromise provides for a scale of \$6.40 a day and back pay from October 24th to be paid to all men.

Even if the compromise offered by the employers averts a strike in the outside shops there will still remain the question as to whether peace or war is to be maintained in the shipbuilding industry as a number of the Iron Trades Council unions have voted to strike on February 1st if their demands for an increase over the Macy award is not conceded by the employers before that time. The Maritime Bay District Council last Tuesday night ordered a strike in all the bay district shipyards, to take effect tonight, to support its demand for a wage of \$1 an hour.

About 2500 men will be called out, and Robert H. Brotherton of the Emergency Fleet Corporation says the strike will tie up work in all the yards. Brotherton said the walkout would result in the cancellation of all Government contracts and close permanently all the bay district plants.

A. J. Mooney, secretary of the Maritime Bay District Council says eight of nine unions of shipwrights, caulkers, joiners, boat builders and mill-men voted for a strike.

"No power can call off the strike," Mooney said. "Our rules provide the issue must be decided by referendum, and the unions have voted. They would not return to work before another referendum."

The Maritime Bay District Council is affiliated with the Iron Trades Council, and it is predicted that the striking unions may be expelled from that body as the Iron Trades Council is obligated to abide by the Macy award until April 1st. A number of the more powerful unions in the Council are determined to carry out their obligations and abide strictly by the laws of the Council, though in all of the unions there are radicals who are clamoring for a strike and urging the necessity of going out in order to aid the unions of the Northwest which have been on strike now for nearly two weeks. A large number of the striking mechanics from Seattle and Tacoma have arrived in San Francisco during the past week and deposited their cards with the local organizations of their respective crafts. Nearly all of these men are doing everything within their power to bring on a strike. Many of the more conservative iron tradesmen assert that the very integrity of the labor movement so far as the Iron Trades Council is concerned is involved in the question of striking and, therefore, a strike must be averted at all hazards. The debate on the question is very warm and it is impossible to determine what the outcome will be until after the special meeting of the Iron Trades Council this evening.

R. A. Brotherton, local examiner for the United States Shipping Board, has made the announcement that California stands to lose \$300,000,000 in shipbuilding contracts, a monthly payroll of \$10,000,000, and faces the permanent closing of the shipyards engaged in emergency shipbuilding, employing more than 60,000 men, if a general strike is called or if one or more of the shipbuilding crafts strike and delay the shipbuilding program.

Brotherton also says that the Government will

positively stand by the Macy award and refuse to yield to any pressure that may be brought to bear even to the extent of taking all shipbuilding contracts away from the Pacific Coast and having the work done elsewhere.

The situation is a very peculiar one and is fraught with far-reaching possibilities if current stories are to be credited. At any rate the meeting tonight will determine the question one way or the other. There may be a strike of all the unions affiliated with the Council, and there may be a strike of some of these unions, and finally there may not be a strike of any of them. Make your own guess.

ORPHEUM.

There will be six new acts in next week's bill. Rae Samuels, "The Blue Streak of Vaudeville," will make her annual appearance. This year she brings with her new songs and recitations that will surely set a new laugh-making record. Lee Kohlmar is conceded to be one of the best character actors in America. He brings to vaudeville one of the best sketches the varieties have to offer in "Two Sweethearts." John Robinson's Military Elephants, weighing approximately fifteen tons, is by far the best act of its kind that has been presented to the public. A complete scenic set descriptive of the interior of a fort with a Red Cross hospital on the side is exhibited and the elephants are seen going into battle. Cleveland Bronner's "Dream Fantasies" is a lavishly costumed, artistically arranged terpsichorean surprise. Bronner is a creative dancer of standing and in his present production he has eclipsed all his previous efforts, his scenery and costumes alone having cost ten thousand dollars. He appears as the spirit of mystery and is assisted by two pretty and exceptionally graceful dancers, Ingrid Hunter and Loretta Lappington, who appear, respectively, as the Moth and the Dream Girl. Jennings and Mack will present "The Camouflage Taxi," a surprise act of an agreeable and amusing character. Dan Stanley and Al Birnes will present an original and entertaining dancing act entitled "After the Club." The most recent series of the Hearst Weekly Motion Pictures will be exhibited. The only holdovers will be Marguerite Farrell and Victor Herbert, and Henry Blossom's musical farce "The Only Girl."

MISSION SHOE SITUATION.

The downtown 6 o'clock closing of shoe stores having been inaugurated, the labor movement of the city has started a campaign to bring about a similar condition in the Mission district in order that all shoe clerks may be released from duty every day at 6 p. m. Representatives of the Labor Council, Shoe Clerks' Union and the Mission shoe merchants have held a meeting and talked the matter over. It is believed that this meeting has created a better feeling toward co-operation between all concerned. The union expresses a desire to settle the existing differences in a friendly manner, but is prepared to put up a battle if necessary to win, according to the officers. The Labor Council has indorsed the move.

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FOUR ROOMS OF FURNITURE

\$150

Good Sterling Furniture — Furniture that will look well, wear well, and give years of service.

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716 Market Street

Are offering a Special Discount

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Made to Order Suits and

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ALL GARMENTS ARE



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Weekly Wages—Eight-hour Day



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JEWELERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS

All Watch Repairing Guaranteed for Two Years

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JEWELRY STORE**

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TORONTO IS NERVOUS.

Toronto, Ont., is somewhat nervous over the inability of the police, despite their best efforts, to discover the headquarters or personnel of the "Provisional Council of Soldiers and Workers for Canada," a Bolshevik organization which even the most skeptical have been forced to concede is a reality.

Twice in recent days, Toronto has awakened to find its doorsteps decorated with printed four-page messages addressed to soldiers and workers, explaining the principles of Bolshevism and calling upon the population to rise and throw off the shackles of capitalism.

In labor councils a radical element has made its appearance. The same is true of the soldiers' organizations. In both instances the radicals have reached numerical proportions enabling them to challenge the conservative elements for supremacy.

Government officials who are watching the new movement are being relied upon by the conservatives to suppress any really menacing organization. These conservatives believe that there are scores of palliatives which can relieve the situation.

But still Toronto is nervous. In spite of all its optimism it has to face the actual fact that it has a Bolshevik organization in its very midst, that tens of thousands of revolutionary circulars are being distributed among its workers—and the police cannot find the source.

It is too suggestive of the revolutionary efficiency of the publishers of Belgian papers, circulated directly under the noses of the German conquerors. So Toronto is nervous.

A DENIAL.

San Francisco, January 29, 1919.

Editor "Labor Clarion,"

San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Sir: In last week's issue of the "Labor Clarion" there appeared in the column headed Typographical Topics an article with reference to a proposed amendment to the laws of the Allied Printing Trades Council, which read, in part, as follows:

"The adoption of the proposed amendment will remove that stipulation (that the office be kept open for business at least two hours a day) and leave the secretary a free agent to come and go at his pleasure."

The foregoing is a gross misstatement of fact. The proposed amendment, if adopted, will not alter the provision in the law referring to the office hours of the Council; said provision will remain in force and effect, and the office hours will be observed the same as heretofore.

Trusting that you will give this communication the same publicity as the article referred to,

Fraternally,

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.

Ferdinand Barbrack, Secretary.

RECEIVE STRIKE SANCTION.

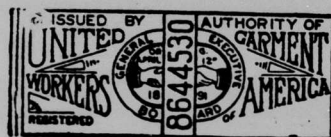
The Warehouse and Cereal Workers' Union has received strike sanction from the American Federation of Labor in order to enforce their demands for a daily wage of \$4.50. After a series of conferences with the Warehousemen's Association the best offer received was \$4.25 per day. The men are now receiving \$4 a day.

INSTALL BENEFIT SYSTEM.

Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union is installing a benefit system for the purpose of meeting funeral expenses of deceased members as well as the immediate expense of the benefit families. The fund will also be used to relieve distressed members. When a member dies an assessment of \$1 per member is levied. The sum of \$300 of the money from the assessment is used to defray the funeral expense and incidental necessary family expense in connection therewith. All money received over the \$300 is placed in the fund to be used for the distressed members. Secretary George Kidwell is arranging the details in connection with the plan and announces that the first funeral benefit was voted at the last meeting of the organization. The union at its last meeting voted to inform the employers that it is the wish of the organization that the bakeries employ all returned soldiers and sailors who were formerly employed by them as bakery wagon drivers.

DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco unions have died during the week just closed: Leon Beck of the teamsters, Richard J. Burke of the molders, Alfred Carlson of the carpenters, William T. Chisholm of the web pressmen, Charles A. Millward of the ship fitters, Herman Steber of the carpenters, James Truman of the marine firemen, Carl C. Wagner of the machinists, John Moise of the upholsterers, Matthew Fox of the bottlers, Andrew Steele of the masters, mates and pilots, Alfred Hagen of the marine firemen.



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Underwear - Socks

Dress and Work
Gloves



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Neckwear
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From Our Factory to You

DRESS SHIRTS, \$1.35, \$1.50, \$2 to \$6

Underwear in Union Suits or Shirts and Drawers
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Bell Brand Collars, All Shapes - - 20c Each

Ladies' Bungalow Aprons, Fast Color Macras \$1.15

ASK FOR THE CLERK'S UNION CARD EVERYWHERE

EAGLESON'S

1118 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO
also LOS ANGELES and SACRAMENTO

AMERICAN LABOR IS LEADER.

By Frank Duffy,

Secretary, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

President Wilson is in Europe today seeking to instill into the hearts and minds of the world's leaders his conception of the greater humanity—the citizenship of the world.

Likewise, it will remain for the representatives of American labor to lead the way in the establishment of the highest known standards of labor and the recognition of the demands that wages should be based upon the necessities of life.

Just as the diplomats and politicians have had a rude awakening and have had to revise their methods and their philosophies, so it has remained for America and England and other democratic nations to prove the fallacy of the claim that democracy does not embody the highest efficiency.

The standards of labor and life in America are perhaps the highest of any nation. These standards will never be relinquished. The American workingman has learned to respect himself, he has learned to respect his neighbor. This is democracy.

Perhaps in the conferences with the representatives of labor of Europe to which we will contribute our experiences, we may be able to help to elevate the standards of other nations. That is an ideal toward which we must all strive.

The American workingman, for the sake of greater production during the war, surrendered temporarily many of his rights and prerogatives. The war is over, and no one can gainsay him the right to demand them back. These rights are his by virtue of many years of bitter struggle.

Labor at last realizes its true worth in the relationships of men. From now on it will demand proper recognition. It will demand that it be treated not as a servitor, but as a producer and a creator. This great crisis was reached and everywhere the world turned to labor. Labor's response was instantaneous, and now it sees the fruits of its efforts about to be harvested for the betterment of mankind.

WIRE UNION DISSOLVES.

The Atlanta local of President Carlton's "union" of Western Union telegraphers has dissolved and the members have joined the bona fide Commercial Telegraphers' union en bloc.

At a meeting of the regular union the president of the defunct Western Union Employees' association said:

"The men and women who joined the Western Union Employees' Association did so because they accepted at face value the assurance of the company and the men at the head of the organization that much good would be accomplished.

"We were a little slow in recognizing the fact that the association was organized for no other purpose than to defeat the regular union, but having at last the facts forced upon us, we are here to cast our lot with you, who we were deceived into fighting.

"The accomplishments of the association have been nil and no reforms have been obtained for the workers except those forced from the companies by the fear of the Commercial Telegraphers' union.

"We have decided that if the Commercial Telegraphers' union can accomplish as much as it has with a limited membership, much more can be obtained if all of us put our shoulders to the wheel in the organization recognized by the American Federation of Labor."

Opportunity has hair in front, behind she is bald; if you seize her by the forelock you may hold her, but if suffered to escape, not Jupiter himself can catch her again.—From the Latin.

FEDERAL CHILD LABOR BILL.

"One good way of partially paying our debt to our brave soldiers who have died on battlefields across the sea for country and humanity," says the National Child Labor Committee in a pamphlet on "Peace-Time Patriotism," "is to make the country that they loved and served the best country that we can imagine—a country in which the children, in whom the nation lives tomorrow, are our first and ceaseless concern as citizens with political powers."

"The war leaves us a legacy of increased child labor," according to the committee. "In the single state of Pennsylvania, in the last two years, the number of wage workers fourteen and fifteen years of age has increased by sixty per cent. This condition is not confined to Pennsylvania, but is found in all sections of the country. There has been a vast increase in the labor of children under 14 years old." The Committee points out that it will be harder for the boys and girls to go back to school than it was to leave school for industry. Many of the children who abandoned school in wartime are now being thrown out of employment. Others are being kept at work because they are "cheap labor." Even if the situation should automatically straighten itself out to what it was before the war there will still be at least two million child workers in America to be protected.

The Committee expresses confidence in the final enactment into law of the Pomerene child labor measure which the Senate approved by a vote of 50 to 12, but asserts that most of the work of protecting the children will have to be done by the states rather than the federal government. The federal measure applies only to

the mining and manufacturing industries, in which are found but fifteen per cent of the working children ten to fifteen years of age. The Committee re-asserts its belief in the desirability of a minimum age limit of sixteen years for all the ordinary gainful occupations, and advocates provision of children's scholarships or mothers' pensions to enable boys and girls in needy families to go to school and thus be helped out of poverty.

NEW UNION ORGANIZED.

J. F. Gardner, representative of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union, is in the city to install the officers of the newly organized Boot and Shoe Repairers' Union and to start the union off properly in the conduct of its business affairs. Several attempts have been made in the past to organize similar unions without any great degree of success, but the present effort is said to have been entirely successful and the union promises to be a substantial one.

Gardner will visit all of the unions in the city in the interest of the label of the international union. He has had a considerable degree of success in this work and says that the demand for shoes with the union stamp has greatly increased in San Francisco since his last visit here a few months ago.

DILLON SMILING.

Despite the fact that he has been confined to his bed for more than a week with influenza James E. Dillon, business agent of the Molders' Union, is wearing a broad smile these days. The cause is the arrival of the stork at his home last Sunday morning leaving a fat, healthy baby girl. Mother and child are doing well.

We could use cheaper materials — but we won't!

Besides—you wouldn't want us to. We will not sacrifice our quality-standards—and your good will—by turning out inferior overalls.

We use only genuine, fast-colored denim—the best to be had. And we put into our overalls the same high grade union workmanship—the same sturdy materials—you have learned to look for in Boss of the Road Overalls. That's why it is *always* good economy to buy them.

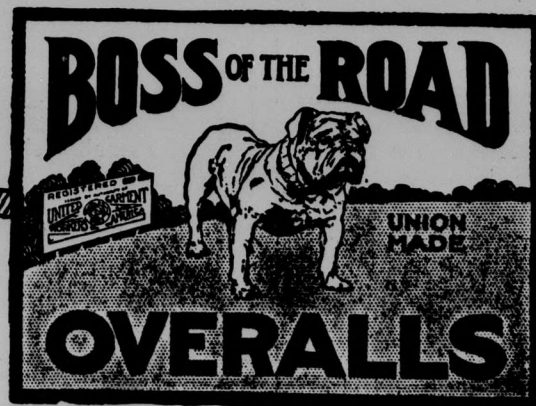
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San Francisco

Portland



Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



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Entered at postoffice, San Fran-
cisco, Cal., as second-class matter.
Acceptance for mailing at special
rate of postage provided for in
section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917,
authorized August 10, 1918.

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 16th Street

FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1919.

Let not a torrent of impetuous zeal
Transport thee thus beyond the bounds of reason.
True fortitude is seen in great exploits
That justice warrants, and that wisdom guides.
—Addison, in "Cato."

"After this war I will stand no foolishness from
America," said the Kaiser. Wonder what the de-
posed autocrat thinks of the proposition now as
he broods in exile?

Max Eastman, twice tried during the war by
the Federal Department of Justice, now assumes
to speak for the people and warns the Govern-
ment that it must yield to his demands. It is a
safe gamble that Eastman's opinions do not rep-
resent the desires of one-half of one per cent
of the citizens of the United States. He is a
red with some skill in handling the English lan-
guage, but otherwise unworthy of a second
thought.

The Peace Conference has given recognition
to organized labor and Samuel Gompers has been
made a member of a committee to present labor's
program to the gathering. There is not a man
in the American labor movement better qualified
than Mr. Gompers to represent the real workers
of this country on such a mission. The workers
of the United States can now rest assured that
their claims will be fully presented. Gompers
has no filmy dreams to weave into the fabric of
the peace treaty. He is a sound, practical, con-
structive trade-union statesman.

That the organization of a National Labor
party by the workers would be hurtful rather
than helpful to their interests is clearly demon-
strated by Samuel Gompers in the January issue
of the "American Federationist," yet the same
old bunch that has been nursing one hobby or
another for half a century is endeavoring to ridi-
cule his argument in the hope that they may
induce the rank and file of the labor movement
to get in behind their theories and boost them
along. The case is hopeless, however, because
the rank and file of the movement in this country
is an intelligent rank and file not easily drawn
into the snares and tangles of the webs spun by
those who think they are intellectual giants
placed upon earth by the Creator for the pur-
pose of leading the hewers of wood and drawers
of water into the land of promise. The American
workers can produce leaders from their own
ranks who know their hopes and desires and
ambitions and can more nearly bring them to
fruition than can the intellectual dreamers who
are always pointing toward the Elysian Fields.

The Peace Conference

In accordance with the declarations of the conventions of the American Federation of Labor, representatives of the American labor movement are now in Europe to meet with their fellows of other countries to draw up labor's demands regarding the terms of peace to be signed by the warring nations. Labor is vitally interested in the outcome of these deliberations and must, therefore, exercise as much influence as possible in shaping the international policies to be determined by the peace conference.

Labor must insist that the treaties finally signed shall be such as will furnish the greatest possible guarantees that when peace is definitely established it shall be of a durable character.

The experience of the workers in political democracies has demonstrated beyond the possibility of doubt the chances for industrial democracy are far greater in such governments, so that purely from the standpoint of the welfare of the worker, the American delegation to the International Labor Conference should, and doubtless will, stand resolutely for political democracy throughout the world. This does not mean that they will oppose full reparation to those people who have been wantonly injured, but that there shall be no punishment administered in a spirit of vengeance, and that the right to regulate their own internal affairs shall be accorded even to those who are forced to pay for the damage they have inflicted upon others. Otherwise the possibility of eliminating future wars would be destroyed.

A firm stand must be taken by the American labor representatives in favor of the formation of a league of nations to enforce peace, upon the same principle that the individual surrenders some of his rights to the state both for the benefit it will be to him and the service it renders to all the people. There are such possibilities for good in a league of nations, even if it cannot be brought up to our ideals, that the workers lean strongly in that direction.

The American delegation should, and very likely will, insist upon the right of the workers to organize both nationally and internationally, so long as they do not interfere with the internal political affairs of the individual nations. Only in some such way can a greater degree of uniformity in working conditions, hours of labor, and rewards for service be brought about throughout the world, resulting ultimately in higher standards of living, education and well-being of the whole human family. There must not, however, be anything done, any agreement entered into, which will compel any country to wait or lag in its industrial progress because some other countries are unable to maintain the pace set. Any leveling process established must provide always for lifting the lower elements upward and never dragging the higher downward. The hope of the world is involved in this principle and there must be no violation of it.

A large part of the work of the Labor Conference will, of course, be that of keeping a close watch upon the schemes put forward by other interests, lest plans of a hurtful character be embodied in the terms of peace. This will be no small task, and its importance will be fully as great as that of presenting constructive theories and ideas.

Labor of America is alive to the possibilities for good or ill involved in the Peace Conference, and the representatives on guard are capable men who can be trusted to guard the interests of the workers.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The American people, and in truth the people of the world, are fortunate in that the rank incompetency displayed by the departments of our army having to do with insurance and allotments and mail delivery did not appear in the combatant wings. The fighting forces made a splendid record in the war, but the other departments mentioned were grossly incompetent.

The voices of John P. Irish and his mahogany desk farmers calling for the importation into California of 25,000 Chinese coolies as laborers evidently got lost somewhere between here and Washington. Press dispatches on Tuesday conveyed the information that the House Immigration Committee has recommended the passage of a law that will exclude practically all immigration for a period of four years. It is clear that the plaintive wails of the cheap labor huckstering employers fail to warp the judgment of this Congressional committee.

"How dear to the red is the clink of the ruble," one might paraphrase the old song. There is no lack of evidence that Lenine and Trotsky made certain of having lots of golden coin, that hateful symbol of capitalistic society (to use their own phraseology) before they undertook to run an empire of a third of a billion people onto the rocks. Recent advices say the amount was 1,600,000,000 rubles, in addition to another 800,000,000 rubles stolen from the Rumanian Government. Ah well, it's a poor "revolution" that hasn't a few gold-bags tucked away somewhere!

Paderewski, world-famed Polish musician, says: "The Bolshevik idea is to kill all the users of the toothbrush," and he is not far from the truth. He should, however, have excluded the leaders of the movement because there is no danger whatever that they will ever soil anything about them by working. Another one of their ideas is to steal what others have created as long as the plunder lasts. What they will do when there is nothing left in Russia to take is not yet clear, though it is probable they figure that before that time arrives they may be able to start similar revolutions in greener fields.

The drive for the benefit of the Armenian Relief Fund starts next Monday. Thousands and thousands of old men, women and children are starving and there is, therefore, the most urgent need for prompt and liberal contributions to this most worthy cause. Every citizen of the United States should contribute something to relieve the suffering of these victims of the Turks. San Francisco's quota is \$315,000. Headquarters for the fund in this city is at 25 New Montgomery Street. Moving pictures of the atrocities are being shown at the Columbia Theater and the proceeds go to the relief fund.

The reconstruction program of the American Federation of Labor says: "Education must not be for a few but for all our people." This axiom leads to the suggestion that it isn't. And it naturally leads to the conclusion that "the welfare of the Republic demands that public education should be elevated to the highest degree possible." Schools should offer wage earners' children the opportunity for fullest possible development; they should not only become familiar with tools and materials and the physical things in life, but they should also receive "a thorough knowledge of the principles of human control, of force and matter underlying our industrial relations and science."

WIT AT RANDOM

"I'm going to get a divorce. My wife hasn't spoken to me for six months."

"Better be careful. You'll never get another wife like that."—Boston "Transcript."

Captain—Do you see that German captain on the bridge five miles away?

Jack—Aye, aye, sir.

Captain—Then let him have one of those 12-inch shells in the eye.

Jack—Aye, aye, sir; which eye, sir?—"Tit-Bits."

"Has you made all arrangements fo' your marriage, Mandy?"

"Well, not quite all, Dinah. I'se got to buy a trooso, an' rent a house, an' get mah husband a job, an' buy him a suit o' close, an' get some reg'lar washin' work to do. An' when them's done I kin name de happy day."—"People's Home Journal."

Evansville "Courier"—Chauffeur wants position. Sees, but sees nothing. Hears, but hears nothing. Talks, but says nothing. 1611 E. Franklin.

Walnut Ridge Blade—Gad Angle has complained for several day of cold feet. Socks have been recommended.

She—I was a fool to marry you.

He—No doubt; but I'm not willing to let you bear all the blame. I asked you to.

"John," she said, nudging her husband as they sat in a half-filled street car, "I believe that man over there is trying to flirt with me."

"Do you want me to go over and punch his head?"

"Mercy, no! I wouldn't have you do anything for the world. I just wanted you to know that there's somebody in the world who thinks I'm worth noticing."—Dayton "News."

"What's coming off out in front there?" asked the proprietor of the Tote Fair store in Tumlinville, Ark.

"A couple of fellers from Straddle Ridge swapped mules," replied the clerk, "and now each one is accusing the other of skinning him."

"Well, then, why don't they trade back?"

"I reckon they are both afraid of getting skinned again."—Kansas City "Star."

Merle Sidener, local advertising man, recently returned from a Western trip in which he visited the city of Los Angeles. He was impressed with the boosting of the Los Angeles citizens and said he learned that an Oregon colonel from Portland was the guest of honor at a banquet in Los Angeles. The usual after-dinner speeches were made, all boosting the city of Los Angeles, but each speaker regretted that Los Angeles had not been founded on the Coast. The speakers all said that had the city been on the Coast instead of ten miles or so from it, the city would be the garden spot of the world. The visiting colonel was called on to speak and said:

"Gentlemen, I am impressed with your city as much as you are and believe that I can suggest a way in which you can accomplish your wish."

All of the citizens present leaned forward eagerly, for this was no doubt the solution they had long been waiting for. The colonel continued:

"This is what you should do. Obtain a large pipe, run it from the center of your city into the ocean, and, if you can suck as hard as you can blow, the ocean will soon be in your city."—Indianapolis "News."

MISCELLANEOUS

THE COASTERS.

Overloaded, undermanned,
Trusting to a lee,
Playing I-spy with the land,
Jockeying the sea—
That's the way the Coaster goes,
Through calm and hurricane:
Everywhere the tide flows,
Everywhere the wind blows,
From Mexico to Maine.

O East and West! O North and South!
We ply along the shore,
From famous Fundy's foggy mouth,
From voes of Labrador;
Through pass and strait, on sound and sea,
From port to port we stand—
The rocks of Race fade on our lee,
We hail the Rio Grande.
Our sails are never lost to sight;
On every gulf and bay
They gleam, in winter wind-cloud white,
In summer rain-cloud gray. . . .

Legging on and off the beach,
Drifting up the strait,
Fluking down the river reach,
Towing through the gate—
That's the way the Coaster goes,
Flirting with the gale:
Everywhere the tide flows,
Everywhere the wind blows,
From York to Beavertail.

Here and there to get a load,
Freighting anything;
Running off the spanker stowed,
Loafing wing-a-wing—
That's the way the Coaster goes,
Chumming with the land:
Everywhere the tide flows,
Everywhere the wind blows,
From Ray to Rio Grande.

We split the swell where rings the bell
On many a shallow's edge,
We take our flight past many a light
That guards the deadly ledge;
We greet Montauk across the foam,
We work the Vineyard Sound,
The Diamond sees us running home,
The Georges outward bound;
Absecom hears our canvas beat
When tacked off Brigantine;
We raise the Gulls with lifted sheet,
Pass wing and wing between.
Off Monomoy we fight the gale,
We drift off Sandy Key;
The watch of Fenwick sees our sail
Scud for Henlopen's lee. . . .

Cargo reef in main and fore,
Manned by half a crew,
Romp up the weather shore,
Edging down the Blue—
That's the way the Coaster goes,
Scouting with the lead:
Everywhere the tide flows,
Everywhere the wind blows,
From Cruz to Quoddy Head.
—Thomas Fleming Day.

"Before we were married," she complained, "you always engaged a cab when you took me anywhere. Now you think the street car is good enough for me."

"No my darling, I don't think the street car is good enough for you; it's because I'm so proud of you. In a cab you would be seen by nobody, while I can show you off to so many people by taking you in a street car."—"Tit-Bits."

BUILD.

Build now! This is the plan of the Department of Labor to bring the country back to a basis of peace, plenty, and happiness.

Deep thought has been given to the plan. Every interest was weighed with regard to its value as a force in putting labor to work, every natural impulse was studied, every fact bearing on the fruitful employment of the resources of the country was taken into account.

And the answer of all was: Build now!

The building industry was stopped by the war. The men and materials used in it were needed by the Government for war work. Thus the industry is behind in its schedule about two years.

In the building trades alone, when all are employed, there are thirteen international unions of craftsmen with hundreds of thousands of workers engaged in pursuits which depend upon them. These great forces set in motion the whole army of industry.

That means prosperity for all the people.

No other industry can bring about this result so quickly.

The plan of the Labor Department is supported by nearly all of the States and cities of the country. These will direct their efforts toward completing public works postponed from the beginning of the war.

Nearly every city in the country needs new buildings or additions to old ones. Nearly every city has been compelled to defer its paving, its sewer building, its general system of keeping its house in order and in good repair. As a result of these two years of general wear-and-tear without attention to upkeep the labor of millions will be called for and the country will be able to retain its industrial poise of war-time prosperity. It will be able, also, to absorb the soldiers mustered out of the service through the direct effect of building trade activity upon all the other industries. Modern building operations embrace nearly every function of industrial life, and through this broad scope it affects the general trade of the country. If the building trades are idle, the country is stagnant, if the building trades are busy the country is prosperous. In view of this patent fact, the course of the country is clear; keep the building trades active and the country prosperous. Labor will benefit by that—all the people will benefit by it—and the country will not only pull through its most critical period safely, but will be enabled to devote its attention to opening up national resources that will guarantee prosperity for the future.

GIVE WOMEN A SQUARE DEAL.

"A square deal for women and a chance to make good," was the slogan of Miss Melinda Scott, vice-president of the National Women's Trade Union League and special representative of the United States Employment Service, in a speech at the Reconstruction Conference of the National Popular Government League. The topic of the morning was "Women," and the session was presided over by Mrs. Alice Thacher Post, wife of Assistant Secretary of Labor Louis F. Post. Other speakers were Mrs. Florence Kelley, general secretary of the National Consumers' League, and Charles T. Clayton, director of the Training and Dilution Service of the Department of Labor.

"Women have a right to any job not detrimental to their health or the health of their children," declared Miss Scott. "But many of us know that there are people at work who believe women should be kept out because of the divine right of men to these jobs. We have got to fight our way in—men will not open wide the doors."

"But women," she continued, "have not been so well trained to collective bargaining as have

the men, and so there are many women who must learn that it is only when they do get together in organizations, and bargain collectively upon the same terms as do the men, that they are entitled to the same industrial opportunity."

Miss Scott stated that the United States Employment Service is finding that even since the signing of the armistice jobs for women are plentiful at low wages, but that the women are refusing to work for less than they have been receiving.

Mrs. Florence Kelley, speaking on the subject of "Women's Place in Reconstruction," deplored the fact that the only basis upon which labor legislation could be obtained was the interest of public health, not justice. She urged revision of the national constitution to adjust it to the present day thought and the will of American people, instead of the standards and outlook of the eighteenth century.

Mr. Clayton, of the Training and Dilution Service, advocated increased opportunities for training of women in industry, and insisted that the public must interest itself in securing such opportunities both for men and women, not leaving this question to the manufacturers.

RECONSTRUCTION IN ENGLAND.

Plans to eradicate the mutual distrust between employers and employed in English industries have been formulated by an association composed about equally of employers and trade unionists, known as the Devon and Cornwall Association for Industrial and Commercial Reconstruction. A series of conferences held at Plymouth resulted in a report which is outlined in the Monthly Labor Review, United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The conferees agreed that the root of the trouble in industry and commerce before the war was the distrust and suspicion between capital and management on the one hand and labor on the other, and that in spite of the unifying effect of the war the same situation might arise again when peace came. They aim, therefore, to substitute for the old antagonism a co-operation based on mutual understanding.

The causes of distrust are given as the disassociation of employees from any share in the control of industry or in the responsibility for the conditions under which it is carried on; the belief of each side that the other has obtained or is trying to secure more than its share of the profits; the workers' fear of unemployment, and the objection of some employers to associations, whether of employers or employees.

To correct the first of these, the English conferees held there must be a new outlook on life, based on the frank recognition of the solidarity of society. It must be acknowledged that industry is made for man and not man for industry. For furthering the adoption of this principle the conferees propose an exchange of views, the award of greater returns of industry in proportion to workers, the securing of workers against the risk of unemployment, and the abandonment by them of all restrictions on output. Both parties should organize and collective bargaining should be extended.

The report recommends adoption of the proposals of the Whitley reports, which, in the opinion of the conferees, besides preventing or settling disputes, will serve the purpose, through the councils, of supplying facts on cost of production in a given industry, thus making possible a fair distribution of profits and preventing profiteering.

Foremen, it is urged, should be appointed by some method under which the employees shall have a voice in their selection. It is suggested either that the employer should name a panel from which the workmen should select the foreman, or that a foreman should not be appointed

or continued in office in the face of reasoned opposition.

Limitation of the right of arbitrary dismissal is strongly urged.

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WORKERS CAN NOT PROFITEER.

The flippant charge that wage earners indulge in extortion and profiteering is denied by Assistant Secretary of Labor Post, who discusses this question in a Washington newspaper.

The federal official says wage workers do not get what they earn and that the real extortioners must be found "in circles where idleness pays better than working."

"Men whose annual wages would hardly pay the annual theater expenses of a gentleman of leisure can not be accused of extortion," said Mr. Post.

"What possible powers of extortion do wage workers have? Unorganized, they have none at all. These workers can not get even what are called 'fair wages,' except as their organized fellow workers standardize wages. And organized wage workers can standardize wages only by quitting work in bodies or threatening to do so if fair wages are refused. Who has the temerity to call this compulsion 'extortion'? It is an abuse of language to so denounce even the highest wages that labor organizations have ever been able to exact.

"Wage workers engaged in production do not get what they earn.

"And when it comes to extortion what about highway corporations and their watered stock? What about water power monopolies? What about timber barons? What about monopolizers of natural deposits—coal, iron, oil, copper? What about the vast areas of land over the country and the almost numberless building lots in cities which can not be used by productive business and productive labor except upon payment of extortionate premiums in rent or purchase price?

"Let useful business men who are all too easily angered by the demands of their own best customers—the wage earners of the country—let those business men think a bit when tempted to denounce wage workers as extortioners or to join in any hue or cry for putting wages down or keeping them down. Wages are the purchasing power of labor. Low wages mean poor markets; high wages mean good markets."

BIG SUPPLY OF BEEF.

The Pennsylvania dairy and food commissioner reports the largest amount of beef and pork held in cold storage in Pennsylvania in recent years at this time of the year.

The report shows that on December 31st the 66 warehouses holding cold storage licenses contained 4,692,835 pounds of beef, as compared with 2,589,979 pounds a year ago. There were 3,237,480 pounds of pork as compared with 92,735 pounds in storage a year ago.

The poultry record shows 3,855,582 pounds in storage, as compared with 1,431,686 pounds a year ago and 1,460,310 pounds three months ago. There were 4,124,350 pounds of fish, as compared with 5,048,134 pounds a year ago.

WOMAN OFFICIAL APPOINTED.

Miss Ethel E. Tulloch of San Diego, Cal., has been appointed fifth vice-president of the National Federation of Postal Employees. This is the first time in the history of postal trade unionism that a woman has held an office in any of these organizations.

"Miss Tulloch's appointment," said Secretary-Treasurer Flaherty of the Federation of Postal Employees, "is a recognition of the fact that the large number of women clerks now in the postal service are entitled to direct representation in the management of their organization."

Speech, the alphabet, Mount Sinai, Egypt, Greece, Rome, Nazareth, the wandering of the nations, the feudal system, Magna Charta, gunpowder, printing, the Reformation, the mariner's compass, America,—here are some of the great landmarks of human motion.—Motley.

SOLDIERS GET POSITIONS.

President T. A. Reardon of the Board of Public Works and the Civil Service Commission clashed last week over the interpretation of Charter Amendment No. 29, providing for the protection of the civil service standing of soldiers and sailors.

The clash ended in Reardon, backed by the Mayor, overriding the ruling of the Commission and ordering James M. Reidy, discharged sailor, and six other returned sailors and soldiers to report for work to Superintendent Fred Boeken of the Municipal Railway.

All of the men were on the civil service eligible list during the war and but for their absence with the American expeditionary forces would have secured permanent positions with the city.

The Civil Service Commission through its secretary, James Mahr, holds that the amendment provides for reinstatement of soldiers and sailors to their former civil service positions or ratings. He holds, however, that the amendment does not entitle the men to positions given to other civil service eligibles during their absence, but which would have gone to them on their rating had they been present.

Reardon takes the position that, inasmuch as the men would have been given permanent positions had they been here, they are entitled to the places filled by available men in their absence.

The men are working and the controversy is temporarily ended, though it may be revived when they endeavor to draw their pay, because the Civil Service Commission has it in its power to hold up payment of wages in cases where workers, in its opinion, are being illegally employed. What the final outcome of the clash will be remains to be seen.

WHEN IS A PERSON HURT?

The old common-law idea that an employer should look after his workers was eaten out by lawyers who quibbled endlessly as to whether any given accident was the fault of the master or the man or one of his fellows. "Negligence" became a doctrine as complicated and useless as anything in theology. This same quibbling faculty is now gnawing at the generally accepted principle of workmen's compensation. "Did the worker's hurt arise out of his employment?" may seem a plain question, but there are many subtle marginal cases now appearing in the records of the State and other commissions that deal with these matters. The whole business had better be put on a practical basis. A factory hand who drowns in the surf on a picnic is quite as dead as if he had been killed by the bursting of an emery wheel. A man whose leg is broken by falling on his own cellar stairs is no better able to work than if he had been hurt in a steel mill. Of course we must not discourage thrift, we must not encourage fraud, shamming, and so forth, but—and vastly more important—the business of insurance is to insure, not to exclude from insuring. The interest of the community is in having people insured against risks, not exposed to them. Most of us are workers, and this absolutely vital benefit of insurance must be paid for, directly or indirectly, out of the work that we do. It is part of the cost of getting that work done, and the community has no right to demand work that cannot be insured. That is the true philosophy of workmen's compensation, and it is not advanced by quibbling over the metaphysics of "employment." The mental energy of those concerned had better be saved for the practical work of making insurance real.—"Collier's."



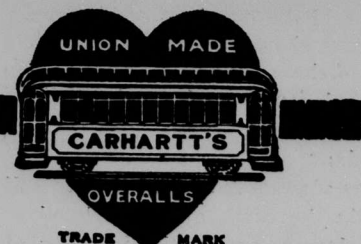
Every modern cost-reducing factor is taken advantage of in the manufacture of

Carhartt Overalls

in order that you may enjoy maximum service at minimum price.

Even the denims and the pocket twills are made in "CARHARTT'S" own cotton mills. You pay no unnecessary middlemen's profits when you buy "CARHARTT" overalls.

SOLD ONLY BY THE
BETTER CLASS OF STORES



SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of Jan. 24, 1919.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by Vice-President Bonsor.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—From Barbers 148, O. E. Freeman. Elevator Conductors and Starters, Chris. Bradhorst, J. W. DeVries. Garment Workers, May E. Cummings, Anna Culberson, Mrs. Cooney, Sarah S. Hagan, Mrs. Poysell. Bricklayers No. 7, Richard Hopkins, James R. Welsh. Butchers, 115, D. J. Murray, vice Hugh McCafferty. Cooks' Helpers, James Lewis, R. A. Cochran, T. E. Horn, Louis Lezinsky. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Congressman Kahn, with reference to contracts for ships to be built in China. From Eureka Trades and Labor Assembly, endorsing resolutions regarding the building of ships in China. From the International Draftsmen Union No. 11, endorsing resolutions relative to the Mooney case. From Mayor Rolph, concurring in resolutions relative to keeping open of school grounds during daylight hours. From Cigar Makers' Union, indorsing resolutions with reference to the Mooney case. From the Board of Education, with reference to the keeping open of school grounds during daylight hours. From the Alameda Park Company, announcing the opening of Neptune Beach for the season of 1919. From U. S. Senators Johnson and Phelan, with reference to the building of ships in China. From Senator Johnson with reference to Government ownership of railroads. From International Jewelry Workers' Union, stating it had obtained a 44-hour week in New York, Newark, N. J., and Boston. From the American Federation of Labor, stating the resolutions would be forwarded to the Labor Peace Conference as requested by this Council. From the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles stating it had endorsed the resolutions with reference to the building of ships in China.

Referred to the Executive Committee—From Waiters' Union, request for a boycott on the three California Cafes and Bakeries operated by Haupt Bros. From Machinists' Union No. 68, request for a boycott on the Overland Auto Co.

Requests Complied With—From the American Federation of Labor, with reference to the organizing of Telephone Operators. From the Consumers' Cooperative League, asking that its representative, Mr. Wilson, be granted permission to address the Council. From the Boston Central Labor Union, requesting Council to petition the American Federation of Labor, to call a convention of all Central Bodies for the purpose of protesting against prohibition becoming a constitutional law of the Nation. From the New York State Federation of Labor, requesting Council to communicate with our representatives in Congress, demanding the repeal of the Postal Zone Law.

Referred to Labor Clarion—Minutes of the California State Federation of Labor.

Resolutions, of the San Francisco Labor Council and its affiliated unions mourning the death of Delegate Frank Johnson, and expressing their deep sorrow and sympathy to his fellow workers, his many friends and the members of his family, and further that our charter be draped for thirty days and copies of these resolutions be forwarded to his bereaved family and to the Sailors' Union.

Resolution reads:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to call from his labors in the cause of brotherhood of all men Frank Johnson, one of the founders of Sailors' Union of the Pacific and in point of serv-

ice one of the oldest delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council; and

Whereas, His faith and interest in the organized labor movement of San Francisco was of that simple, rugged and beautiful strength which moves mountains and overcomes by its spiritual insistence every obstacle in its way, through the daily practice and unrelenting patience, toil and self-sacrifice; and

Whereas, We his fellow workers in the same movement realize his sterling worth and influence, and the great loss suffered by every cause for the betterment of humanity in the death of Brother Frank Johnson, justly termed one of God's noblemen; therefore be it

Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council and its affiliated unions mourn the death of Frank Johnson, veteran delegate of Sailors' Union of the Pacific, and express their deep sorrow and sympathy to his fellow workers, his many friends, and the members of his family; further

Resolved, That in token of our sentiments, the Charter of the San Francisco Labor Council be draped in mourning for the period of three months, and that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, and to his bereaved family.

Reports of Unions—Culinary Workers—Requested a demand for their card especially on the waterfront. Trackmen—Have not received their increase from the Board of Public Work; requested assistance of Council to arrange a conference with the Mayor. Waiters—Stated that President Gompers did not attend banquet in New York served by strikebreakers.

Label Section—Requested a demand for the union label, card and button.

Executive Committee—Recommended the endorsement of the Watch-Engineers wage, subject to the approval of their International Union. In the matter of suggested increase in wages for municipal carmen, the matter was laid over one week with the consent of the union. In the matter of the controversy between the Shoe Clerks Union and Mr. Eisenberg on Mission St., it is to be held in abeyance until the opportunity is afforded Mr. Eisenberg to secure an agreement with other shoe dealers in the Mission district. The controversy between the Bottlers' Union and Century Soda Water Co., was laid over for two weeks. Report concurred in.

Law and Legislative Committee—Submitted a progressive report relative to the preparation of labor bills to be presented to the State Legislature. Committee reported having held a public hearing, at which were present representatives from the various State officers and commissions directly dealing with labor and will hold another public hearing for the purpose of considering more fully the plans proposed for the consolidation of several commissions under the Industrial Accident Commission. Report concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Legislative Agent—Delegate Murphy made an exhaustive report on bills that had been presented to the Legislature. Moved that the Legislative Agent be instructed to oppose all bills introduced dealing with sabotage; amendment—that the matter be referred to the Law and Legislative Committee; amendment to amendment—that the matter be laid on the table; amendment to amendment carried.

New Business—Moved that the Secretary be instructed to arrange a conference with the Mayor for the representative of the Trackmen; carried.

Nominations—President, Wm. T. Bonsor; Vice-President, M. J. McGuire, Edward Mizner; Secretary-Business Agent, John A. O'Connell; Financial Secretary, Jas. J. McTiernan; Sergeant-

at-Arms, Patrick O'Brien; Trustees, Charles Childs, J. W. Spencer, M. J. McGuire.

Executive Committee—Jas. J. Bailey, Jas. E. Wilson, Thos. Blight, W. P. Stanton, Theo. Johnson, Geo. Kidwell, J. R. Matheson, M. J. McGuire, P. O'Brien, Stanley Roman, B. B. Rosenthal, Daniel Dewar, J. Weinberger, Edward L. Nolan, Chris. Brandhorst, Frank Davidson, L. Harpold, J. J. Matheson, John Kane, George Bell, Frank Ferguson, Laura Molleda.

Organizing Committee—John O. Walsh, Thos. E. Zant, Emil Buehrer, A. L. McDonald, P. C. O'Connor, John Kane, Mary Everson, Frank O'Brien, A. S. Less.

Law and Legislative Committee—Roe H. Baker, Emil Buehrer, Frank Evans, J. D. Hynes, Theo. Johnson, B. B. Rosenthal, R. M. Roche.

"Labor Clarion" Directors—M. E. Decker, J. J. McTiernan, John O. Walsh, John A. O'Connell, George Hollis, Lincoln Martin, Selig Schulberg, John Beckmeyer.

The following Judges and Tellers were appointed: Delegates Riley, Hannigan, Maxwell, Flatley as Judges; Tellers—Delegates Cullen, Conboy, Rogers, Steimer, Tracy, Lineger, Despte, Reynolds.

Receipts—\$395.42. **Expenses**—\$270.17.

Adjourned at 9:55 p. m. Fraternally submitted, JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Orpheum

O'FARRELL STREET
Bet. Powell and Stockton
MATINEE EVERY DAY

Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon.

A GREAT NEW LAUGHING BILL

RAE SAMUELS, "The Blue Streak of Vaudeville," in New Songs by Herbert Moore; LEE KOHLMAR & CO. in "Two Sweethearts"; JOHN ROBINSON'S MILITARY ELEPHANTS; CLEVELAND BRONNER & CO. in "Dream Fantasies"; JENNINGS & MACK in "The Camouflage Taxi"; STANLEY & BIRNES, "After the Club"; MARGUERITE FARRELL, "The Kelly Girl"; HEARST WEEKLY; "THE ONLY GIRL," a musical farcical comedy by Victor Herbert and Henry Blossom.

Evening Prices, 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.
Matinee Prices (Except Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays), 10c, 25c, 50c.
PHONE DOUGLAS 70.

The San Francisco Savings and Loan Society

THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK
Savings Commercial
526 CALIFORNIA ST., SAN FRANCISCO
Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

Mission Branch, Mission and 21st Sts.
Park-Presidio Dist. Branch, Clement & 7th Av.
Haight St. Branch, Haight and Belvedere Sts.

DECEMBER 31, 1918

Assets	\$58,893,078.42
Deposits	54,358,490.50
Capital Actually Paid Up	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,336,411.02
Employees' Pension Fund	295,618.00

OFFICERS:

John A. Buck, President; George Tourny, Vice-Pres. and Manager; A. H. R. Schmidt, Vice-Pres. and Cashier; E. T. Kruse, Vice-President; William Herrmann, Assistant Cashier; A. H. Muller, Secretary; Wm. D. Newhouse, Assistant Secretary; Goodfellow, Eells, Moore & Orrick, General Attorneys.
Board of Directors—John A. Buck, George Tourny, E. T. Kruse, A. H. R. Schmidt, I. N. Walter, Hugh Goodfellow, A. Haas, E. N. Van Bergen, Robert Dollar, E. A. Christensen, L. S. Sherman.

Phone Market 5725

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ORGANIZING STEEL WORKERS.

At its convention in St. Paul, the American Federation of Labor decided to organize the great multitudes of workers employed in the iron and steel industry. The campaign is now in full swing. In every important steel center in America the work of organization is going on apace.

Profiting from the bitter experience of twenty years' struggles, the present movement, from its inception, has proceeded upon the realization that it is folly for any craft organization, however strong or skilled, to attempt to organize single handed in the iron and steel industry. To do so would be to court sure defeat. The only way offering a prospect of success is for all the unions involved to unite their resources in a great drive for organization, and to stick loyally together till the big job is done. The movement must be as wide as the industry. Hence, all those organizations with jurisdiction over workers employed in the iron and steel industry have been enlisted in this campaign. They are as follows: Blacksmiths, Boiler Makers, Brick and Clay Workers, Bricklayers, Plasterers and Masons, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, Coopers' International Union, Electrical Workers, Foundry Employees, Iron Steel and Tin Workers, Machinists, Metal Polishers, Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, Mine Workers, Molders' Union, Pattern Makers, Plumbers and Steam Fitters, Quarry Workers, Railway Carmen, Seamen's Union of America, Sheet Metal Workers, Stationary Firemen, Steam and Operating Engineers, Steam Shovel and Dredgemen and Switchmen's Union.

These 24 international unions have a membership of over 1,500,000. They cover the iron and steel industry in all its branches, from the men who dig the coal and iron ore, through all the wonderful complexities of the industry, to the men who load out the finished products at the plants. Within their ranks places are provided for all of the more than 1,000,000 iron and steel workers, regardless of their color, sex, or occupation. There is not a man, woman or child in the whole industry but who can affiliate with some one or another of the cooperating unions.

A low and uniform initiation fee is charged. Before the campaign began almost all of the score of unions in the industry had different initiation fees. Many of these were firmly established by constitutional provisions and time-honored precedent. Some ran as high as \$200.00. But immediately, the present joint effort was entered upon the impracticability of this system was realized. Consequently, after a laudable and commonsense process the winking at unfitting constitutions and throwing outworn customs into the discard, a rate of \$3.00 was established by all the cooperating organizations, with the exception of three. Two of these charge \$5.00, and the other, \$7.25. The old charge that the trade unions are exclusive at heart and seek to exclude the mass of the workers by charging high initiation fees falls flat in the fact of a situation like this.

The cutting edge of this gigantic labor combination and the body designated to outline and to carry out the policies of organization is the National Committee for Organizing Iron and Steel Workers. Organized in Chicago, August 1st, 1918, this committee consists of one representative officer from each affiliated international union. Its officers are Samuel Gompers, Chairman; John Fitzpatrick, Acting Chairman; Wm. Z. Foster, Secretary-Treasurer.

Not unnaturally such a widespread and comprehensive movement as this is accomplishing substantial results. Already the great plants of the United States Steel Corporation and independent concerns at Gary, Joliet, South Chicago, and Indiana Harbor have been thoroughly organized. Likewise growing and vigorous unions have been established in Youngstown, Buffalo, Cleveland, Lorain, Pittsburg, Monessen, Johns-

town, Homestead, Butler, Wheeling, Bellaire, Pueblo, Milwaukee, Pullman, etc. In addition, movements more or less independent from that of the National Committee have resulted in far-reaching organization in Bethlehem, Steelton, Coatesville, Sparrows Point, etc.

As things now stand there is hardly an important steel center in America that the unions have not at least partially organized. In dozens of plants, where for years not a trace of unionism existed, the work of organization now openly proceeds. Beyond all question, the industry is being steadily organized. And this will continue. The opposition of the companies, the winter weather, the influenza ban, the growing unemployment due to the end of the war, and all other obstacles are all unable to stop it. It must and will go on to the victorious end.

DETECTIVES BUSY.

In a speech in Washington, Joint Chairman Manly of the National War Labor Board said "there are little groups of irresponsible anarchistic employers all over the country" who are refusing to arbitrate labor disputes and who, in many instances, use detectives "to provoke violence by the use of dynamite and all sorts of other unfair methods."

The speaker declared that the employment of these detectives is widespread, and cited this instance of how these employers operate:

"A little group of mill workers brought their complaints before the National War Labor Board. The employer's reply in that case was that they were a lot of I. W. W.'s, anarchists, bolshevists, etc. We thought we would look into the matter, so we got access to the records of the department of justice and we found that the leader of the so-called I. W. W.'s the bolshevists and anarchists was a detective in the pay of this very employer who made the charge against him."

EVACUATION TAGS.

Annals of the American army in France provide many cases of "deserters" who left rest billets or "quiet sectors" to get to the front and into action. A recent citation for the posthumous award of a Distinguished Service Cross brings to light another remarkable breach of discipline.

When a soldier is injured and it is found necessary to send him to the field hospital an evacuation tag is tied on his uniform. This means that he is out of the fight; no more responsibility rests on him and for him the war is over temporarily.

Lieutenant I. Berry, of the Fifth Machine Gun Battalion, was in action near Montblanc, France, the first week in last October. When he learned that his company commander had been killed and that the second in command had been wounded Lieutenant Berry went to the front line and "carried on."

Within a few hours he was seriously wounded in the head and the surgeon seeing that quick action was necessary to save his life ordered him to be taken to the hospital and placed the evacuation tag on his uniform. As soon as the surgeon had gone Lieutenant Berry tore off the evacuation tag, destroyed it and returned to his company in the front line. For 24 hours he commanded their defense, then guided them back out of the trenches after relief had come—and died.

Lieutenant Berry of Carizozo, New Mexico, finished his job. He saw it through. He scorned an evacuation tag.

How many in the coming Victory Liberty Loan will be seeking evacuation tags?

Much time is wasted by persons who imagine that they can do things for which they have no ability.

The House of "Lucky" Wedding Rings

MEN!

Where is Your Old-Time Reciprocity?



By **ALBERT S. SAMUELS**

Time was when Union Labor was regarded as the most conscientious of all classes in supporting the official paper.

Lately I seldom hear a man say, "I am patronizing you because you advertise in the official organ of my Union." I like to hear men say that. I appreciate the large patronage that Union men have given me and are giving me, but I want them to see that their paper gets the credit that is due it.

I believe in and support Union Labor. In return I want you men to patronize me. I will give full value for every dollar spent here, and anytime you are not satisfied with a purchase I will make a prompt and just adjustment. I promise you a square deal in diamonds, watches, jewelry and optical goods.

Watchmakers *The Albert S. Samuels Co.* Jewelers Opticians

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Sixteenth and Capp Streets,
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.
Telephone Park 7797.
Office Hours—11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

**LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.**

*Linotype Machines.
†Intertype Machines.
*†Linotype and Intertype.
‡Simplex Machines.

(72)	Alexander, H. M.	48 Third
(31)	Architect Press, The	245 Mission
(126)	Ashbury Heights Advance	1672 Haight
(7)	*Barry, Jas. H. Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(73)	*Belcher & Phillips	515 Howard
(14)	Ben Franklin Press	140 Second
(196)	Borgel & Downie	370 Second
(69)	Brower & Co., Marcus	346 Sansome
(3)	*Brunt, Walter N.	766 Mission
(4)	Buckley & Curtin	739 Market
(220)	Calendar Printing Co.	112 Hyde
(176)	*California Press	340 Sansome
(71)	Canessa Printing Co.	708 Montgomery
(87)	Chase & Rae	1185 Church
(39)	*Collins, C. J.	3358 Twenty-second
(42)	Cottle Printing Co.	3262 Twenty-second
(179)	*Donaldson Publishing Co.	568 Clay
(18)	Eagle Printing Company	59 McAllister
(46)	Eastman & Co.	220 Kearny
(54)	Elite Printing Co.	3459 Eighteenth
(62)	Eureka Press, Inc.	440 Sansome
(146)	Excelsior Press	238 Eighth
(101)	Francis-Valentine Co.	777 Mission
(203)	*Franklin Linotype Co.	509 Sansome
(75)	Gille Co.	818 Mission
(17)	Golden State Printing Co.	42 Second
(5)	Guedet Printing Co.	344 Kearny
(27)	Hall-Kohnke Co.	565 Mission
(127)	*Halle, R. H.	261 Bush
(20)	Hancock Bros.	47-49 Jessie
(158)	Hansen Printing Co.	259 Natoma
(60)	*Hinton, W. M.	641 Stevenson
(150)	*International Printing Co.	330 Jackson
(168)	*Lanson & Lauray	534 Jackson
(227)	Lasky, I.	1203 Fillmore
(108)	Levison Printing Co.	1540 California
(84)	Liberty Press	25 Fremont
(23)	*Majestic Press	315 Hayes
(37)	*Marshall, J. C.	485 Pine
(95)	*Martin Linotype Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(68)	Mitchell & Goodman	363 Clay
(206)	*Moir Printing Company	440 Sansome
(48)	Monarch Printing Co.	1216 Mission
(24)	Morris & Sheridan Co.	343 Front
(91)	McNicoll, John R.	215 Leidesdorff
(208)	*Neubarth & Co., J. J.	25 Jessie
(32)	*Norton, R. H.	5716 Geary
(104)	Owl Printing Co.	565 Commercial
(81)	*Pernau Publishing Co.	753 Market
(88)	*Polyglot Printing Co.	118 Columbus Ave.
(143)	*Progress Printing Co.	516 Mission
(34)	Reuter Bros.	513 Valencia
(64)	Richmond Banner, The	320 Sixth Ave.
(61)	*Rincon Pub. Co.	643 Stevenson
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis	Fifteenth and Mission
(66)	Roycroft Press	461 Bush
(83)	Samuel Printing Co.	16 Larkin
(145)	*S. F. Newspaper Union	818 Mission
(58)	Severance-Roche Co.	1733 Mission
(6)	Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.	509 Sansome
(15)	Simplex System Co.	136 Pine
(125)	*Shanley Co., The	147-151 Minna
(29)	Standard Printing Co.	324 Clay
(63)	*Telegraph Press	69 Turk
(49)	Stockwitz Printing Co.	1212 Turk
(187)	*Town Talk Press	88 First
(52)	Turner & Dahnken	134 Golden Gate Ave.
(138)	Wagner Printing Co.	1105 Mission
(35)	Wale Printing Co.	883 Market
(38)	*West Coast Publishing Co.	30 Sharon
(36)	West End Press	2436 California
(43)	Western Printing Co.	82 Second
(51)	Widup, Ernest F.	1133 Mission
(106)	Willcox & Co.	320 First
(44)	*Williams Printing Co.	350 Sansome
(76)	Wobbers, Inc.	774 Market
(112)	Wolff, Louis A.	64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER RULERS.

(128)	Barry, Edward & Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(205)	Bowman & Plimley	343 Front
(191)	Caldwell, Geo. P. & Co.	442 Sansome
(210)	Dever, Garrity Co.	515 Howard
(224)	Foster & Futernick Company	560 Mission
(231)	Houle, A. L. Bindery Co.	509 Sansome
(221)	Ingrisch, Louis L.	340 Sansome
(108)	Levison Printing Co.	1540 California
(131)	Malloye, Frank & Co.	251-253 Bush
(130)	McIntyre, John R.	440 Sansome
(81)	*Pernau Publishing Co.	751 Market
(200)	Slater, John A.	147-151 Minna
(195)	Stumm, E. C.	675 Stevenson
(168)	Thumler & Rutherford	117 Grant Ave.

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(161)	Occidental Supply Co.	580 Howard
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GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSERS.

(3)	Brunt, Walter N.	766 Mission
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LITHOGRAPHERS.

(234)	Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc., The	509-515 Howard
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis	Fifteenth and Mission

MAILERS.

(219)	Rightway Mailing Agency	766 Mission
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NEWSPAPERS.

(126)	Ashbury Heights Advance	1672 Height
(139)	*Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian	340 Sansome
(8)	*The Bulletin	767 Market
(11)	*Call and Post, The	New Mtgmy. and Jessie
(25)	*Daily News	340 Ninth
(94)	*Journal of Commerce	Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21)	Labor Clarion	Sixteenth and Capp
(141)	*La Voce del Popolo	641 Stevenson
(57)	*Leader, The	643 Stevenson
(123)	*L'Italia Daily News	118 Columbus Ave.
(39)	*Mission Enterprise	3358 Twenty-second
(144)	Organized Labor	1122 Mission
(156)	Pacific Coast Merchant	423 Sacramento
(61)	*Recorder, The	643 Stevenson
(32)	*Richmond Record, The	5716 Geary
(7)	*Star, The	1122-1124 Mission
(41)	The Seamen's Journal	69 Clay
(38)	*Vestkusten, Swedish	30 Sharon

PRESSWORK.

(134)	Independent Press Room	348A Sansome
(103)	Lyons, J. F.	330 Jackson
(122)	Periodical Press Room	509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

(83)	Samuel Printing Co.	16 Larkin
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BADGES AND BUTTONS.

(3)	Brunt, Walter N.	766 Mission
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TICKET PRINTERS.

(20)	Hancock Bros.	47-49 Jessie
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PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

(197)	Acme Photo-Engraving Co.	259 Minna
(201)	Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.	573 Mission
(97)	Commercial Art Eng. Co.	53 Third
(204)	Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.	563 Clay
(202)	Congdon, Harry R.	311 Battery
(198)	S. F. Photo-Engraving Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(209)	Salter Bros.	118 Columbus Ave.
(199)	Sierra Art and Engraving	343 Front
(207)	Western Process Engraving Co.	76 Second

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

(212)	Hoffschneider Bros.	140 Second
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We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boots and shoes.
Chick's Booterie, 2470 Mission.
Economic Laundry, 51 Clara.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove street.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.
National Biscuit Co. of Chicago, products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.
Rosenblum & Abrahams, tailors, 1105 Market
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
St. Francis Theatre, Geary, near Powell.
United Cigar Stores.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
H. Wissman, Twenty-fourth avenue and
Clement street, grocer.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

John B. Swart, aged 33 years, living at 549 Central avenue, for many years employed by the firm of H. S. Crocker & Co., being in charge of a most important branch of their service, died of influenza on Wednesday, January 22, 1919, after a brief illness. Funeral services were held Friday morning from the parlors of the Golden Gate Undertaking Company, 2483 Mission street, and incineration was at Woodlawn Cemetery. A widow, Mrs. Sadie Swart, and two small children survive. Mr. Swart was stationed at the Market street stationery store of the Crocker company and was in charge of making layouts for most of the finer work executed by the firm.

Enlisted men of No. 21 who have been mustered out of the military or naval service of the country since the first of the year, and who have reported to the secretary, include the following: Benjamin E. Apte, "Examiner" chapel; Benjamin Cohen, Neal Publishing Company; A. H. Fleming, unattached; William H. Neely, "Bulletin"; Arthur A. Stanton, W. N. Brunt Company; Edward C. Sumpf, traveling card to Jefferson City, Missouri; D. G. Thompson, unattached, and Theodore Popkin (apprentice).

President Tracy has received a postal card from Sergeant William T. Hearst, formerly of the "Examiner" chapel, now with Base Hospital No. 30 in France. It says: "Just received Christmas card from you and 'Mike,' and certainly glad to hear from you. Expect to leave here soon—the sooner the better. Have had a busy time, and to work a 7½-hour day is going to be a treat, believe me. Am 'over here' on my ninth month now, and San Francisco is going to look good to me. Have not met any of the boys. Regards to all."

A recent letter from H. J. Keppler of the A. Carlisle & Co. chapel contains an interesting account of his experiences in the military service since leaving Camp Fremont several months ago. At the time the letter was written Keppler was at Camp Lee, Virginia. He says, in part: "Came here from Camp Mills, L. I., the camp largely used for embarking troops for overseas. We had everything rolled and ready for three days when the armistice was signed. Then we left there by transport and got here in a couple of days, walked eleven miles to camp, which was enough. On the evening of the day that the armistice was signed, many of us, including yours truly, took French leave and went to old New York to help celebrate the collapse of Fritz. Some town! Some jazz! Just like San Francisco, only more so. Got back to camp all right without being caught, after having the most exciting time of my life. Don't know when I will get out, but hope it will be soon."

The union at its last meeting made a small donation to the Consumers' Co-operative League of San Francisco. A letter from the secretary of the league, acknowledging the subscription, says that the individual members of our union will find it profitable to trade at the co-operative store as soon as it opens. The new store will be located somewhere in the Mission district, probably near Sixteenth and Mission streets.

DEFEAT CONSTITUTION.

The proposed Arkansas constitution has been rejected by the voters of that State. One of the jokers provided that not less than one-half of the designated percentage of the electors in 20 counties must be obtained. In addition the initiators would be compelled to pay the expense of publishing their proposals while under the present law the State pays for the publication in at least one newspaper in every county. Organized labor is agitating for a new direct legislation law.

Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7:30 p. m. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero R. H. Buck, Business Agent.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Stuart.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30; 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1095 Market.
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East. Henry Huntsman, Secretary.
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. K. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Casting Cleaners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1245 Market.
Commercial Telegraphers—Labor Temple.
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 149 Fifth.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights; headquarters, 828 Mission.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.
Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Stuart.
Elevator Operators and Starters No. 495—Meet 3d Monday, Eureka Hall, Building Trades Temple.
Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 742 Pacific Building.
Foundry Employees—Meet Fridays, 59 Clay.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursdays, headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours 10 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Secretary, 1114 Mission.
Horseshoers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet at headquarters, 44 Page, 1st and 3d Mondays at 7:30 p. m.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays.

Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mailers—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Friday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery, Room 229.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Rammermen—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 74 Folsom.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2d Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Shipfitters No. 9—Room 103 Anglo Building. Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays.
Shipyards Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Stage Employees—68 Haight.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovelmen Dist. No. 4—Meet Wednesdays, 274 Monadnock Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2d Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, headquarters, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Telephone Operators No. 54A—112 Valencia.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2d Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.
Undertakers—Meet on call, 3567 Seventeenth.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Leather Workers No. 57 (Saddlery Workers)—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple.
United Leather Workers No. 72 (Tanners)—Meet Wednesdays, Maenbernd Hall, 24th and Potrero.
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Ave.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Waltresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 1095 Market.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen No. 15,689—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 3 p. m., Labor Temple. O. S. Curry, Secretary, 1437 Polk.
Water Workers—Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

ASIATIC SHIP CONTRACTS.

Frank C. Miller, secretary of the Iron Trades Council, is in receipt of encouraging letters from Congressmen in regard to the appeals of the Iron Trades Council asking that steel ship contracts let to Japanese and Chinese shipyards to the extent of millions of dollars by the Emergency Fleet Corporation be canceled. In the communications received the Congressmen indicate that they are to make a thorough investigation into the matter with the hope that something may be done to have all American ships constructed in American shipyards.

The Manufacturers' Council of New Jersey, 200 manufacturers present, pledged to refrain from cutting wages "until the purchasing power of the dollar shall have increased materially." Officials of the State Federation of Labor attended the Council meeting and gave some good advice. Steadily the idea of what the British call a "real" wage and what some wise Americans call a "relative" wage, is getting a grip on the minds of the workers and some employers.

Phone Market 2355

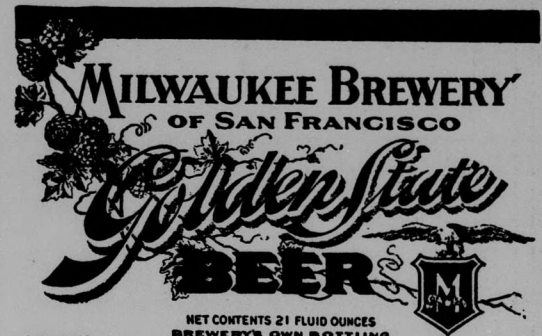
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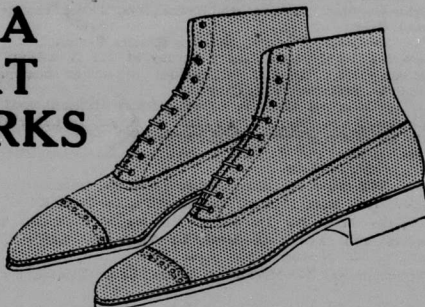
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SECRETARY QUINN HERE.

T. F. Quinn, secretary of Meat Cutters' Union No. 265 of Los Angeles, has been in the city several days in conference with President D. J. Murray and other officials of the State Federation of Butchers concerning plans of the organization relative to organizing work.

WE GET NEXT CONVENTION.

The International Seamen's Union of America, at the closing session of its twenty-second annual convention in Galveston, Tex., voted to hold its next convention in San Francisco. The race for the convention was between three cities, San Francisco receiving 355 votes, Portland, Or., 227, and Milwaukee 134. All the officers were re-elected. They include Andrew Furuseth, San Francisco, President; Patrick Flynn, San Francisco, first vice-president.

WANT WORK IN CITIES.

In writing in the United States Employment Service Bulletin on the present Canadian labor situation, George W. Edwards says:

"The experience of Canadian officials in handling the placement of soldiers is indeed interesting in throwing light upon the psychology of returned men. It seems that the majority prefer employment in cities, even though this entails inside work. In explanation, it is pointed out that army life is intensely gregarious for the soldier is never without the company of his fellows. Hence many believe that the returned soldier will be absorbed not so much by the farm, where lonely existence might become unbearable, but rather by the factory, where the teamwork spirit is strong. Especially will this apply to the younger men."

ORGANIZER'S WIFE DIES.

The Los Angeles Citizen in its last issue contains the following concerning the death of Mrs. Charles S. Hall:

"Mrs. Bessie M. Hall, wife of Organizer Charles S. Hall of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, died at the California Hospital Tuesday while undergoing an operation for stomach trouble. Mrs. Hall became suddenly ill a week ago yesterday (Thursday) and was taken to the hospital Monday.

"Decedent was 36 years of age and was married in Oklahoma ten years ago. She accompanied her husband to the State of Washington, moving to Los Angeles two years ago.

"Organizer Hall and his estimable wife were a devoted couple, their home life being ideal. The bereaved husband has the sympathy of many friends.

"Funeral services will be held at Jones' Mortuary Chapel, 1132 South Flower street, at 11 o'clock this morning after which the body will be shipped East for interment."

LOW WAGES IS A "RIGHT."

The Southern Metal Trades Association is pleading with southern business men to join with it during these after-war days. In one circular the association says:

"In view of the fact that labor organizations are more strongly entrenched now than ever before, it is believed they will fight hard against giving up any advantages of wages or hours obtained during the war. For this reason employers should organize to protect their rights."

IN MEMORIAM.

Whereas, It has pleased God, in His divine wisdom, to remove from our midst our beloved and esteemed brother and friend Charles L. Brown, who for many years occupied a prominent position in the United States Customs Service at San Francisco. We mourn the loss of a friend whose fellowship was an honor and a pleasure to enjoy, always commanding the respect and admiration of all who knew him,

Therefore Be It Resolved, While bowing in humble submission to the will of our Heavenly Father, we, the members of Federal Employees' Union No. 1, San Francisco, of the National Federation of Federal Employees, deeply mourn the loss of our brother, and hereby express our heartfelt and sincere sympathy to the bereaved family. May the healing influence of time ease their affliction and enable them to bear their great loss; and

Be It Further Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning, this resolution be spread upon our minutes, and a copy sent to the bereaved family and the Federal Employees' Magazine at Washington, D. C.

A. BERRYESSA, Secretary. D. H. McCLURE, President.

AN AGREEMENT REACHED.

Settlement of the threatened difficulty between the Draymen's Association and the Brotherhood of Teamsters was reached yesterday when committees representing both sides compromised on a nine-hour work day, effective February 1. Several weeks ago the teamsters made demands on the draymen for a work day of eight and a half hours. A strike involving 4000 men became imminent, it is said, when the draymen failed to respond to the teamsters' demands. The committee agreed on the nine-hour day, beginning at 7:30 A. M., with one hour for lunch. The work-day is reduced one hour. The schedule of wages—\$4.50 to \$5.50, depending on the capacity of the dray—remains the same. Major C. L. Tilden representing the draymen and Michael Casey was spokesman for the teamsters.

STRIKE VOTE DELAYED.

The strike vote of the local union of Telephone Operators' Union, planned for Tuesday evening, was postponed owing to a delay in the arrival of Miss Nellie Johnson, international vice-president of the district. Miss Johnson is conferring with union officers in the Northwest in relation to the contemplated strike vote to be taken by all of the telephone employees of the systems of the Pacific Coast.

Miss E. Schulz, who is president of the local union, presided at the meeting Tuesday evening and announced later that the presence of Miss Johnson was necessary when the strike vote is taken, as her report will have an important bearing on the situation.

The operators are receiving \$1.70 and \$2.50 per day for beginners and experienced operators. They are asking for \$2.50 and \$4, respectively. The electricians are asking the Macy rate, \$6.40 per day.

CHAUFFEURS TO MOVE.

Chauffeurs' Union No. 265 has outgrown the headquarters occupied on Willow avenue for many years past and will move to K. of P. Hall, on the corner of Valencia and McCoppin streets, on February 1st. Offices and clubrooms will be maintained in the new headquarters as in the old home. Secretary Dixon says that the gaining of a 100 per cent organization in the city made more commodious accommodations necessary. Meetings are also to be held in the new place, the first one being on February 6th.

It takes two to tell the truth; one to tell it and one to hear it.—Thoreau.